

CLEVELAND SPEAKS

THE REFORM CLUB IN NEW YORK.

Flowing Eloquent and Witty Upon the Campaign of Education. — Wm. L. Wilson Dissects Reed and Co. — Boies Champions the Cause of the Farmers. (By United Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A grand banquet given by the Reform club to which there was a brilliant attendance and at which several noted speakers responded to toasts.

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Reference to the toast, "The Campaign of Education; its Result is a Significant Judgment of the American People." Mr. CLEVELAND said:

PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

I have a correct understanding of what is meant by "The Campaign of Education." Assuming this to be so, before going further, to acknowledge the services in this campaign of the organization whose invitation I have accepted to-night, I may say that I hope to make this campaign as a citizen interested in the progress of the country, and I shall also do so as a Democrat who believes in the principle for which the campaign has thus far proceeded. A cardinal doctrine of Democratic education is to acknowledge the use of force in a Democratic cause, of which I have not claimed long affiliation with my party, I feel that my Democratic allegiance is strong enough to give me an indulgence in fairness and decency. I am, at all times, ready to accept of the Democratic party, and as tending in that direction, I am willing to accept and act in good faith honest help in any quarter when a struggle is being waged for the supremacy of Democratic principles. Indeed, I have an idea that the Campaign of Education, it is important to appeal to the reason and judgment of the American people, to the end that the Democratic party may be reinforced as well as that the party and zeal of those already in our ranks should be stimulated. If this be the case in the sight of those who, clothed in Democratic uniform, would be ready to stand at the entrance of our campaign and drive back recruits, I cannot but have come here to-night, to do other things, to rejoice in the numerous successes we have received in the Democratic endeavor and to give whatever it is due for the work of the campaign.

Grand and ultimate object of the Campaign of Education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from unjust burdens. In all of this purpose and, of course, subordinate and accessory to its accomplishment, it became necessary first of all to arouse the Democratic organization to an apprehension of the fact that the campaign involved a Democratic principle in the advocacy of which the party should be active and aggressive.

Let it be confessed that we as a party had, in these latter days, been tempted by the successors our opponents had gained solely by temporary shifts and by appeals to prejudice and selfish interests, into paths which avoided too much the honest insistence upon definite and clearly defined principle and fundamental Democratic doctrine. To be sure, some earnest men in the party would not conceal their dissatisfaction with the manner in which cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as the hope of success; but the timid, the heedless and those who though nominally belonging to the organization, were not of the faith, constantly rendered ineffective all attempts to restore the party to the firm and solid ground of Democratic doctrine.

If these things are confessed, let it also be conceded that when the time came and the cries of a suffering people were heard, and when for their relief a genuine Democratic remedy was proposed, the party easily recognized its duty and gave proof of its unconquerable Democratic instincts. As soon as the Campaign of Education was inaugurated, the party was quickly marshalled of the olden time, aggressive, courageous, devoted to its cause and heedless of discouragement or defeat. Day by day and hour by hour expediency and time-serving were thrown to the winds. Traitors were silenced, camp-followers fell away or joined the scurvy band of floaters, while the sturdy Democratic host confidently pressed on, bearing aloft the banner of Tariff Reform. If any have wavered in the past or the tenacity and indestructibility of our party, their wonder should cease when, in the light of the last three years, it is seen how gloriously it springs to the front at the call of its duty to the people and in obedience to the summons of party loyalty and obligation.

Thus the education of the campaign meant, as related to the Democracy, its awakening in response to the signal for its return to the propagandism of Democratic doctrine.

The thoroughly aroused enthusiasm and determination of the party, and its allied thousands of good and earnest men drawn from the non-partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable for attack and no end which was not within their reach. In sublime confidence, almost amounting to audacity, they were willing to attempt the education of those high in the councils of the Republican party and those who formulated that party's policy so far as such a thing existed.

I am afraid, however, that if this task may be considered a step in the campaign of education, the word education, as applied to those who were to be affected, must be construed as meaning the installation of such fear and terror in the minds of unregenerate men as leads them to flee from the wrath to come.

But even in this unpromising field we are able to report progress. No one who remembers the hilarity with which the

leaders of the Republican party greeted the message of tariff reform, and the confidence with which they prepared to meet and crush the issue presented, can fail to see how useful a lesson has been taught to us in our campaign of education.

Within twenty-four hours after the submission to Congress of the question of tariff reform, sundry Senators and Representatives belonging to the Republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their partisan exultation in the public press.

If it be true that a Senator from Nebraska said, "it is a big card for the Republicans," this big card cannot appear remarkably useful to him now, for his State to-day contains a big curiosity in the shape of a Democratic Governor elected.

If the junior Senator from New York declared that his party would carry this State by the largest majority ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will come when in a few days a Democratic colleague is placed by his side.

If a Senator from Maine declared "it is a good enough platform for the Republicans—we want nothing better," how is it that he is now so diligently endeavoring to find out the meaning of the word Reciprocity?

If a New Hampshire Senator believed that "the Republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country," the trouble his State is giving him to-day must lead him to suspect there is a mistake somewhere.

If a Senator from Wisconsin gleefully said he was glad to see "show our hand" he cannot fail to be convinced, when he soon gives place to a real good, sound Democrat, that there was, after all, more in the hand than he cared to see.

If the present Speaker of the House sarcastically said "It only shows what fools all the other Presidents have been" he may well be excused, since he has lately so thoroughly learned that in the sight of the people infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the Speaker's chair.

If the Representative from Ohio whose name is associated with a bill which has given his party considerable trouble of late, said "if the Democratic party had hired Burehard to write a stump speech it could not have suited us better," it must be that circumstances leading to his approaching retirement from public life have suggested a modification of his judgment.

As our campaign has proceeded other unusual symptoms have been apparent among those prominent in directing the opposition. Some of them have become insubordinate and discontented, and at times actually disobeyed to party orders. Some have left the ship. One shrewd and weather-wise navigator has clambered off, and, in a frail bark, with the word "Reciprocity" painted on its stern, was last seen hovering near, prepared to climb aboard again, or sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe. At the present stage of the campaign the unwieldy party hulk of Bourbon Republicanism is still afloat, but damaged and badly leaking. On board, some are still working at the pumps against the awful odds of opening seams; many, numerous and discontented, short of provisions and of grog, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether bad seamanship or overloading is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty responsibility are heard on every side. If, from this turbulence, there shall emerge any who actually pricked in conscience, desire a better life, they will be gladly welcomed. I cannot, however, keep out of my mind the story of the pious deacon who, in his efforts to convert a bad sinner, became so excited by his incorrigibility that he gave him a thorough drubbing, afterwards explained and justified his course by declaring that he believed he had "walloped saving grace into an impenitent soul."

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that before their present predicament was reached, and in their first battle with us, the enemy gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed; and we may best only refer to the methods by which that victory was gained for the purpose of saying that we thoroughly understand them, and that if the beneficiaries of these methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without compensation. That we have cause for satisfaction, even in the remembrance of temporary defeat is evidenced by the fact that among those who ought to rejoice in success, there is quite a general sentiment that "the least said of it the better."

I have spoken of the Campaign of Education as it has effected the two great party organizations. It remains to mention another and more important and gratifying feature of its progress. I refer to the manner in which access has been gained to the plain people of the land and the submission to their reason and judgment of the objects and purposes for which the campaign was undertaken.

The Democratic party is willing to trust the ordinary intelligence of our people for an understanding of its principles. It does not seat itself above the common feelings and sympathies of humanity, and in an arrogant assumption of superior learning formulate political doctrines suited only to those favored with advanced educational opportunities. It recognized the fact at the outset of the Campaign of Education that it was not the ignorance of the people which had led them to submit to the evils of bad government, but that it was partly owing to the busy activity of their occupations, and the consequent neglect of political subjects and partly to the rigidity of their party ties and their unquestioning confidence in party leadership. Having once settled upon their political affiliations they had been wont to turn from a watchfulness of public affairs to the daily routine of their labor with much virtuous satisfaction in the reflection that they were not politicians.

Therefore, the labor of their education in the campaign has consisted in persuading them to bear us; to examine the theories of party organizations and the ends to which they lead; to recall promises of political leadership and the manner in which such promises have

been redeemed; and to counsel with us as to the means by which their condition could be improved.

Never was more intelligent, honest and effective effort made in a noble cause than that made by the Democratic party and its allies in this work. Our fellow countrymen were approached, not by fabricated extracts from English journals and lying demagogic cry of British gold; nor by fraudulent pictures of the ruin of American industries if the justice of governmental favoritism was questioned; nor by a false presentation of the impoverishment and distress of our laboring men which would follow their independent political thought and action; nor by a disgraceful proposition for the purchase of their suffrages; and not by the cruel intimidation, by selfish employers, of those dependent on them for the wages of their toil.

We have been content to rely upon the intelligence and thoughtfulness of the people for the success of our cause. We have solicited the most thorough examination of its merits. For the purpose of such examination we have put before the people plain and honest expositions of the justice and beneficence of our principle. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribution of Tariff Reform literature, by the effective and conscientious arguments of a well-informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the question involved.

These are the weapons we have used in our Campaign of Education. It is a cause of congratulation to-night that our work has been done in a manner so direct, and in its best sense so purely American.

Need I speak of the result of our labors? This happy assemblage called together "to celebrate the victories achieved in the cause of Tariff Reform" tells the story of our success.

We will rejoice to-night, not only in our success and the manner of its achievement, but as American citizens we will especially rejoice in the proof which our victory affords of the intelligence, the integrity, and the patriotism of our fellow-countrymen. We have again learned that when roused to thought and action they can be trusted rightly to determine any questions involving their interests and the welfare of their country.

Let us not fail to realize the fact that our work is not done. Our enemies are still alive and have grown desperate. Human selfishness is not easily overcome and the hope of private gain at the expense of the masses of our people is not yet abandoned. It would be shameful, and a pitiable disgrace, if by over-confidence, we should lose the ground we have gained, or if we should fail to push further our advantage. The result of our labor thus far is, indeed, "a signal tribute to the judgment of the American people." In full faith in this judgment our work should continue upon the lines thus far followed until the enemies of Tariff Reform are driven from their last intrenchment. As the people have trusted us, let us, above all things, be true to them. Let the light of our campaign be carried into every part of the land where it has not been seen, and where it has been kindled let it be kept brightly burning, still showing the way to better days for the people, and disclosing the plans of insidious foes.

In the years to come, when we look back with patriotic satisfaction upon our participation in the glorious struggle for Tariff Reform and recall its happy termination, it will delight us to remember every incident of discouragement as well as of triumph in the people's cause. Then, when we are asked of our proudest political endeavor and to give the best illustration of American intelligence and to pay the highest tribute to the judgment of the American people, we will rehearse the history and the grand result of "The Campaign of Education."

Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, made a speech which was loudly applauded. The full text of the speech appears on the second page of to-day's CHRONICLE. The next speaker was

Governor Boies, of Iowa. He was applauded. A synopsis of his speech appears on the second page of to-day's CHRONICLE.

WINSTON BUDGET.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1890.—

Rev. W. E. Swain, who has been the pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church here for the past three years, left yesterday morning for LaGrange, where this morning he wedded Miss Laura Wood, an accomplished lady of that place.

Mr. Swain is a plain, outspoken man, and a genial, whole-souled pastor; and his congregation here were adverse to giving him up, but the last conference sent him to the North Granville circuit, whither he goes after his marriage to-day.

The Young Men's Christian Association auxiliary will give an entertainment next Friday evening in the Y. M. C. A. hall. It will also be a curiosity exhibit and an exposition of samples of all articles manufactured or used in manufacturing in Winston. This is a scheme of Secretary Harris who is unquestionably the liveliest and most devoted Secretary in the State in the Y. M. C. A.

M. VICTOR.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at John Y. McRae's drug store.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

"STILL HARPING ON MY (GRANNY HOAR'S) DAUGHTER."

Mr. McPherson Says the Bill is Based on Hypocritical Pretence—And Tells What It is Otherwise. (By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Morgan, during the morning hour spoke in support of his resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to amend the election bill so as to show what changes and modifications in the existing law are proposed.

Mr. Morgan had not finished his argument when the morning hour expired.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported the bill to provide against the contraction of the currency and for other purposes (the caucus bill) and it was read twice and placed on the calendar.

The election bill was then taken up and Mr. Call addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

It was the most important bill, he said, ever presented in the history of the legislation of the country. Its enactment into law would constitute a change in the powers of the government as great as that which characterized the republic of Rome when it was changed into a monarchy. Much of Mr. Call's speech was in the direction of proving from reports and statistics that the colored laborers of the South were much better off in all worldly respects, were more prosperous, contented and happy than the white workmen of Massachusetts or Rhode Island, and that the bill was therefore based on mere hypocritical pretences.

Mr. Call was followed in opposition to the bill by Mr. McPherson. He opposed it, he said, because it was a distrust of the people; an indictment of the whole people without regard to party distinction; a proclamation that the people, honest and patriotic as they were, had not the intelligence or virtue to exercise a right to the prerogative of free men without dictation from those who were their servants and not their masters. In short, he opposed it because it was a partisan measure intended for a partisan purpose.

At this point Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. McPherson to yield the floor, and the request having been complied with, he gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules providing (during the present session) for the closing of debate on any bill under consideration for a reasonable time. The proposed amendment having been read, Mr. Aldrich asked and obtained permission that it be printed and laid over.

Mr. Gray asked why the resolution should not be referred to the committee on rules, and after an explanation from Mr. Aldrich, gave notice of a motion to that effect when the matter came up again.

Mr. McPherson resumed his argument against the election bill but without finishing his speech yielded to a motion to go into executive session, and soon afterwards the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

An agreement was reached to-day that when the Senate adjourn tomorrow it will be to meet on Saturday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—House.—The House to-day, after listening to the reading of the journal and approving it, and hearing the Speaker's announcement of assignment of several members to committee, adjourned until Friday.

STAMPED HIM TO DEATH.

The Fatal Result of a Trifling Quarrel in Danville.

(By United Press.)

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 23.—Jas. Gravett and Edward Enoch had a quarrel in a Craighead street saloon to-day, when Enoch knocked Gravett down and literally stamped the life out of him. Gravett's face was fearfully crushed and he died in a few moments. Both men were drinking at the time. The quarrel was of a trifling character, and the saloon keeper who was the only person who witnessed the tragedy did not know that the men were mad until he saw Enoch knock his victim down. Enoch was arrested and jailed and seemed much surprised when he learned that his victim was dead.

FATAL IMPUDENCE.

Of a Negro Toward a Young Man of Petersburg.

(By United Press.)

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 23.—This afternoon about 4 o'clock, on Short Market street, Robert Gilliam, a negro from Amelia county, was shot and instantly killed by Plum Young, a well-known young man of this city. Young is in custody, but refuses to make any statement, and the same is the case with his friend, John Williamson, the only person said to have witnessed the shooting.

While there are conflicting statements regarding the matter, the version most generally accepted is that Young and Gilliam collided on the sidewalk, that Gilliam cursed Young and made a motion toward his hip pocket, as to draw a weapon, whereupon Young drew the pistol and fired upon Gilliam, the ball entering the latter's left temple.

A BIG GUN.

It Stands a Charge of 250 Pounds—And shoots Fifteen Miles.

(By United Press.)

ASBURY PARK, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1890.—The Government engineers, stationed at Sandy Hook, tested the new thirty foot cast steel rifled gun yesterday. The gun stood the 250 pound charge and dropped shells a distance estimated at fifteen miles. Private Adley was terribly injured by a heavy steel bar which was hurled from the gun by the recoil.

OBSTACLES OF MARRIAGE.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Do modern ways, fashions and customs disincline to matrimony? Are we losing our grip on the old-fashioned home of the last generation?

Moreover, what shall a young man do who is the fortunate or unfortunate possessor of a large assortment of domestic impulses which he has inherited, and which, after taking a careful inventory of his possessions, seem to be about all he did inherit?

If he has fallen over head and ears in love, but has only a slender income, shall he go ahead as far as the altar, or retreat in good order and smother Cupid like the two Princes in the Tower?

Will the girl of the period stand by a fellow in the struggle for existence, consent to live in rather humble quarters and give up a seakins saccage for the sake of domestic happiness? Or is she fishing for money, an equipage and a splurge in the fashionable world?

These are some of the questions which a young New Yorker asks us to answer. Very well. It is an interesting subject, and we are not averse to its discussion.

We are very optimistic and have a notion that domestic happiness is as much prized as it ever was, and honest men and pure women are quite as plenty.

A lot of old mummies, who ought to have been carted to the cemetery long ago, get together once in a while and asthmatically wheeze about the heartlessness of the times, but their tangled jangle of morose criticism is very tiresome. They are the left-over stock of the last century which nobody bought then because it wasn't wanted, and which can't be given away now because it isn't worth having.

The men who live on the avenue and have an apologetic bank account began life with empty pockets and full heads. We have many a time lounged through the Park of an afternoon and watched these big folk riding by. Gifted with a good memory and having some knowledge of the changes that have occurred during the last forty years, we have recalled the days gone by. This man, for example, who makes the street tired when he gives it a twist, and that man who drives his two-twenty team against a sharp rafter until his cheeks are crimsoned—well, do you know them? Oh, no; if you did you would stop grumbling. We do know them, and so we smile and feel proud of a country which gives a man such opportunities.

The first one wasn't worth a dime in the days of lang syne, and the second had a tussle with circumstances which would make your hair curl. They both lived in the third story back and were worse off than you are, but they hampered away until Aladdin loaned them his lamp. Then they moved into a corner house, and fools talked about luck. It wasn't luck; it was pluck.

Can such things be done nowadays? Why, dear by, they are being done right under your very nose. History hasn't got tired of repeating itself. The same causes will produce the same effects till this little earth drops back into chaos.

And will a young girl stand by her lover as of old, share his poverty as well as his ambition, sew on his buttons, keep him in good repair, look after the snuggery, and with wifely loyalty take the uphill and downhill as her grandmother did? Why, man, you are crazy to doubt it.

We rather think the fault is with you, not with the girl. If you are bound to have your club life with its constant expense, if you feel it necessary to bet on the races, to be dunned by your tailor, to live at a tearing rate, to give the impression that you are flush when you don't know how to pay your shoe bill, and so humbug yourself and the world, the young girl you prate about does well to hesitate. She shouldn't fling herself away on a worthless rogue who can't properly support himself and who is vainly trying to make both ends meet because he hasn't moral muscle enough to live within his income. She wants a man, not a coward. She is comfortable in her father's house, and why should she exchange it to share your everlasting stretching for money to keep the wolf from the door?

But if you have mettle, independence enough to wear an old coat until you can pay for a new one, and brains enough to make a future for yourself, you will have no difficulty in finding a woman who will start with you at any point where your income enables you to begin life and stand by you to the end.

The popular talk about inability to marry because women expect too much is all rot. There is not a word of truth in it. There may be addle pated girls, but there are also stupid and silly men. Both are to be equally avoided. But given, a man with a head, a heart and a purse, there are just as many women as there ever were who will follow and share his fortunes through thick and thin.

FOUND BY A DREAM.

The Body of a Missing Woman Discovered in a Well.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 23.—Seven weeks ago the wife of Ed Wallace, colored, of Wadesboro, was missed. Her husband said she had left him and he left Wadesboro to hunt her. The other day a negro woman said she dreamed the missing woman was in the well of the house where she had lived. Investigation verified the dream, and the body was recovered in a badly decomposed condition. The water from the well had been in daily use ever since the woman was missed.

A PARNELLITE DOWNED.

Sir. Jno. Hennessy Defeats Mr. Scully By a Big Majority.

(By United Press.)

KILKENNY, 23.—The vote of North Kilkenny in the election of yesterday stands as follows: Sir John Pope Hennessy, (Anti-Parnellite) 2,557; Mr. Vincent Scully (Parnellite) 1,356.

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN.

THEIR COMING MEETING IN THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Queen's Proctor Will Not Reopen the O'Shea Case—The Funds of the National League.

(By Cable to the CHRONICLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Now that the Kilkenny election is over, and the excitement attending that first trial of strength between the Irish factions is dispelled, all are looking forward with the deepest interest to the meeting of Parnell and O'Brien in Paris.

O'Brien is acquainted with O'Shea, who will also be in Paris, having already arrived there, and who may, it is thought, have something to say in behalf of Parnell.

There is no foundation whatever for the report that the Queen's proctor means to re-open the O'Shea divorce case.

The only possible ground for such action, in view of evidence, would be collusion, and it would do Parnell no good to testify to that; while at the same time should such a claim be successfully interposed, it would make it impossible for Parnell to marry his "dear Kate," as he habitually calls her, and would leave her in a condition worse than divorce or widowhood.

It is understood that at the coming conference in Paris, the question will arise of the disposition of the funds now locked up from the uses of the National League, and an effort will be made to arrive at common ground as to the disposition of the money.

In a statement, last evening, Sir Trevelyan, M. P. said that the liberal party continued steadfast in its attitude toward Ireland; that it was firmly resolved to give a measure of atonement and deliverance to Ireland, "as a nation," "not because they are Liberals, but because we are Liberals."

KILKENNY, Dec. 23.—Mr. Scully, the defeated Parnellite candidate for election to the House of Commons from North Kilkenny, has filed a petition praying that a certificate of election be not granted to Hennessy, the successful candidate of the anti-Parnellites. Mr. Scully's petition is based upon the allegation that undue pressure was brought to bear by the priests upon the illiterate voters of the constituency.

Special complaint is made of the clergy in connection with the canvass of Castle Comer, during which Mr. Parnell and his friends are alleged to have been assaulted by a mob led by priests.

A WOMAN HANGED.

A Sad and Horrible Story of Love, Jealousy and Double Murder.

(By Cable to STATE CHRONICLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Pearcey was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Phoebe Hogg and her infant child last October.

She got up early this morning and prayed for some hours. To the chaplain she acknowledged that the sentence was just, at the same time asserting that the chief evidence was false. She never mentioned Hogg, and gave the impression that she alone was guilty of the murder.

The hanging passed off without incident, the unhappy woman dying almost instantly.

Mrs. Pearcey and Frank Hogg had been friendly before Hogg's marriage and were intimate after it. Mrs. Pearcey being supported by a gentleman of means named Orlinton.

Mrs. Pearcey was madly in love with Hogg, and maintained an appearance of friendship with Mrs. Hogg, who knew nothing of the intimacy. Mrs. Pearcey invited Mrs. Hogg to visit her one afternoon and bring the baby, then eighteen months old.

According to Mrs. Pearcey's partial confession Mrs. Hogg came and they had some words. What followed was shown by her blood-stained kitchen and the finding of the bodies of Mrs. Hogg and child.

After braining Mrs. Hogg with a poker and cutting her throat, Mrs. Pearcey probably suffocated the child.

Then under cover of darkness she conveyed the body of Mrs. Hogg about a mile in a carriage and left it on the roadside. The body of the child she deposited in a field. A search of her house revealed the evidence of murder. The husband, Frank Hogg, was for some time under surveillance, and narrowly escaped lynching.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

A Great and Spreading Railroad Strike in Scotland.

(By United Press.)

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Dec. 23.—The great railroad strike has extended to this city and is constantly assuming more formidable proportions. Freight traffic in this part of the county is entirely suspended, and it is believed that within a few hours the engine fires of all passenger trains will be banked. Some have already failed to make their usual trips and others are being moved very irregularly, notwithstanding the assertions of the managers that they were prepared for just such an emergency.

The employees are orderly, but determined and vigilant. The system of picketing which they put in operation here this morning gives evidence of the existence of careful forethought and perfect organization. Much apprehension is felt by manufacturers lest sympathetic strikes and the compulsory shutting down of numerous establishments for lack of fuel, still further complicate a situation already serious.

The New Associate Justice Nominated.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., 23.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, to be associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, vice, Samuel F. Miller, deceased.